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9 March 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR: SB/RR

SUBJECT : Nationalism in the Ukraine

REFERENCE : Memorandum from SB/CA dated 17 February 1967

1. In the reference memorandum it was stated that Svyatoslav KARAVANSKY criticized the Ukrainian Minister of Education in a memorandum addressed to the CC CPU. According to a later source, (Which probably is more reliable in this instance, because he had access to a copy of the memorandum in Kiev, whereas the earlier source was merely told about it), the memorandum was addressed to the Attorney General of the Ukrainian Republic, and the charge was directed at Yuri M. DADENKOV, Ukrainian Minister of Higher and Special Secondary Education. According to the new source, a Western citizen, member of the Communist Party, a teacher by profession, who spent approximately two years in the Soviet Union studying at a higher Party school in Kiev in 1964-1965, Svyatoslav KARAVANSKY's memorandum read as follows:

"I request you to arraign on criminal charges the Minister of Higher and Special Secondary Education of the Ukrainian SSR, Yuri Mikolaiovich DADENKOV, under sections of the criminal code of the Ukrainian SSR which provides penalties for:

- (1) Violations of national and racial equality (Sec 66. CC, UkSSR)
- (2) Opposition to the restoration of Leninist principles in the practical organization of higher education of the Ukrainian SSR (Sec 167. CC, UkSSR)
- (3) Failure to implement the resolutions of the XX Congress of the CPSU regarding the liquidation of the consequences of the cult of the individual (10) and impeding the restoration of normal condi-

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tions of development of the Ukrainian socialist nation (Sec 66. CC, UkSSR)

- (4) Training of unqualified personnel and disorganization of the pedagogical process in the system of higher and specialized secondary education (Sec 167. CC, UkSSR)"

KARAVANSKY then cited examples of the various areas of violation.

According to the latest available reports, KARAVANSKY is still being held in prison in Mordovskaya ASSR, where he was sent following a trial in the summer of 1966. He was arrested in 1965 along with others, and charged with "nationalist activities".

2. The following information was also reported by the same source:

a. When Khrushchev visited Kiev on 30 January 1964, he was asked by Ukrainian Party leaders whether they should not ease up on the language question. Khrushchev was adamant in his reply: "Ynet! Tighten the screws. We will continue to persuade that it is imperative to adopt the Russian language. If necessary, we will repeat 1937."

b. Every higher educational institution has a "Special Department", a branch of the security organs, which keeps a file on every student and professor, thus exerting a tight control on the life of the institution. All professors, who insist on lecturing in Ukrainian are on a special list, and carefully watched as dangerous enemies of the Soviet state. All classrooms are connected by an inter-communication system to a central recording room. Lectures are taped, periodically and carefully scrutinized for any nationalist sentiments and deviations from the prevailing ideological line. Following the instructions of P. N. Demichev, in the spring of 1965, to the effect that secretaries in charge of agitation and propaganda of the national parties were to take the offensive against manifestations of nationalism, Khrushchev's threats were translated into reality. M. Shestopal, a young popular assistant professor from the Kiev University faculty of journalism, was expelled from the Party and dismissed from his post, students involved in the campaign to propagate the Ukrainian language at Kiev University were detained, terrorized and some expelled.

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All summer tension was building up, the security police became more active; detentions and interrogations increased, assuming mass proportions in Kiev in August 1965. A number of the individuals arrested were sentenced, among them Karavansky; and also V. Lobko, a war veteran and an engineer from the Academy of Sciences, who was dismissed from the Academy of Sciences in June 1963, following an incident which took place in February of that year when Lobko was given a tumultuous standing ovation for a speech in which he attacked Soviet authorities for preventing Ukrainians from reclaiming "that which was forbidden by the criminals of the personality cult.....most important and most sacred, that which all people possess: the privilege of education in the Ukrainian language."

AC/SB/S/CA

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